



CALIFORNIA
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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 16, 1928

REFUSE TO BE SWAYED BY WORDS
ALL WAGE WORKERS WELCOME
PUBLIC FAILS TO SHARE GAINS
HOW TO KEEP UNION RECORDS
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

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THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Friday, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chaufeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunis Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxillary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxillary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 538 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1928

No. 42

REFUSE TO BE SWAYED BY WORDS

What is a "radical"?

The term is tossed about by men who would have unionists believe progress consists of philosophic discussions on a new social order.

The trade union movement does not concern itself with future worlds.

Our interest is not in abstract, but in concrete, problems. Our philosophy can be summed: Workers can only go as far and as fast as their collective intelligence will permit; so we agitate, organize, educate.

Because we are guided by human experience self-styled "radicals" call us "conservative."

This is catch phrasing and word jugglery.

To be a "conservative" is to oppose change. No American Federation of Labor affiliate has such a record. A union's existence is proof that its members reject stand-pattism.

There is no such thing as a "conservative" trade unionist. If this be doubted, ask the National Association of Manufacturers who recently warned employers against unions and who petted the wildest of radicals.

These anti-union employers understand trade unionism. They are not fooled by words that merely arouse emotion in unthinking workers. They are well aware that "radicals" aid them by dividing and distracting employees.

They know that trade unions challenge their autocracy and if they lose control of workers they also lose the power of suggestion in every social and civic activity.

The anti-union employer knows—if the so-called "radical" does not—that organized labor rejects the whole system of paternalism and dependence by which industrial autocrats manipulate unorganized, defenseless employees.

The "radical" is the most ignorant of men. His awesome terms impress only those who are drilled in the belief that others should think for them.

The "radical" jumbles emotion with facts, dreams with experience. He sneers that day-by-day trade union gains is a "step-at-a-time" policy, when in truth this is the very social evolution he discusses, but does not understand.

His theories have no relation to life.

He refuses to see that organized workers are guided by human experience; that they are never satisfied; that their constant aim is to make tomorrow a better day.

It is the so-called "radical" who is the conservative. He has not the slightest notion of elemental Americanism.

He clings to the Old World ideal that workers must be controlled. He never advises the worker to control himself—if he did, that would mean trade unionism.

Organized workers have their dreams, also, but first things come first. Their record of gains is unequalled. They have already accomplished what was declared impossible. No other trade union movement in the world can compare with their advance.

The trade unionist understands why hostile employers encourage so-called "radicals," who would lure him into strange paths by their "conservative" taunt.

The efforts of these "radicals" to divide workers is the most shameful page in the history of American social movements.

ALL WAGE WORKERS WELCOMED.

Organized window washers in Newark, N. J., won their seven weeks' strike. The new agreement calls for \$45 for a 45-hour week, pay for seven holidays, double time for Sunday and holiday work and extra day work at \$9.

Gains by so-called "unskilled" organized workers are common. They are accepted as a matter of course by trade unionists who fail to realize that they are an answer to Communists and alleged "liberals" who sneer that the organized labor movement is a "select, craft organization of highly skilled workers."

The trade union movement welcomes all wage earners, regardless of sex, creed or color.

Our movement is not limited to "skilled" workers. That term is relative, for all labor requires skill, which is defined as understanding and ability.

Every imaginable class of workers are under the American Federation of Labor banner. The window washer stands with the building, metal, printing and other craftsmen; with teacher and freight handler, miner and paste maker, actor and street laborer, stenographer and fish handler, library employee and egg inspector, bank clerk and cement maker.

There is no limit to what workers can accomplish if they but organize.

Unorganized workers accept revolutionary social, industrial and mechanical changes. The radio passes without notice, as does the airplane, discoveries in chemistry and marvelous automatic machinery.

These workers, however, cling to their old living standards and concepts of inferiority. To have them accept new ideals is the work of organized labor.

This effort is hampered by revolutionists, the intelligentsia, labor experts and like advisors, who would save the workers instead of permitting them to save themselves.

The American Federation of Labor stands for individual freedom through collective bargaining. This angers the "reds" and other labor saviors.

They call the American trade union movement "reactionary," when in fact it is they who are in that class. They have not the slightest idea of the liberty American workers aspire. They have the European complex—that the state should protect workers. They would be the state.

Fundamentally these elements are in accord with the reactionary employer who offers his company "union," his yellow dog and his paternalism to conceal control of workers, which trade unionism challenges.

Outwardly these elements conflict, but at every testing time they are as one against trade unionists.

ELECTION AFTERMATH.

The tumult and the shouting dies,

Defeated candidates depart,

And the elected shut their eyes

To what they promised "cross my heart!"

While labor slowly wakes to learn

What idlers spend the workers earn.

PUBLIC FAILS TO SHARE GAINS.

Workers have not shared in our national prosperity to any appreciable extent, says Matthew Woll, president International Photo-Engravers' Union, writing in the official magazine of that organization.

The trade unionist presents statistics to disprove the claim that a lowering of production costs lowers price levels. Our national economic philosophy, he says, should include the ascertainment of costs that the public can be protected against unjustified price levels.

Mr. Woll calls attention to research by the United States Bureau of Standards which annually saves the government \$100,000,000 on goods purchased. The bureau is not permitted to release its findings to the public.

Professor Robert A. Brady of New York University is quoted that the ordinary customer does not realize economies that would result if the bureau's information were available.

The educator said that the government aids manufacturers to produce more efficiently but the savings have been held by manufacturers.

"There is no reliable evidence," said Prof. Brady, "that the benefits of government research, given to manufacturers, have been passed on to the consumer. To the contrary, there is much reason for believing that the benefits are going no further than an increase in manufacturers' profits."

"If the government can annually save \$100,000,000 by having its Bureau of Standards protect it from extortionate prices, why can not this service be extended to the people?" asks Mr. Woll.

"This service would destroy the constant gesture that organized labor's demands are in the main responsible for higher price levels. By all means, let us have the facts."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Federal Judge Geiger of Milwaukee jailed 26 strikers for contempt of court, following their refusal to obey his anti-picketing injunction. The strikers include nine women. They would not accept one-man government and the court ordered them confined in the Milwaukee House of Correction. Did the strikers approach the jail with fear and trembling? They did not. They sang and cheered. An injunction judge is on dangerous ground when workers laugh because he throws them into jail. The very "contempt of court" he could check is more liable to increase. Force and fear can uphold wrong, but when laughter replaces fear wrong loses its strongest prop.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—When will the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held?

A.—Beginning November 19th, at New Orleans.

Q.—What does the constitution of the American Federation of Labor say about the dates for the organization's annual conventions?

A.—"The conventions of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 A. M. on the first Monday in October . . . except during years when a presidential election occurs, when the convention in those years shall be held beginning the third Monday of November."

Q.—What leader of a great railroad strike was five times candidate for President of the United States?

A.—The late Eugene V. Debs, who led the great Pullman railroad strike in 1894 and ran for President on the Socialist party ticket five times.

Q.—When and where was the National Women's Trade Union League of America founded?

A.—In 1903, at Boston.

Q.—What is a "mule-spinner"?

A.—A textile worker who operates a spinning machine which draws, stretches, and twists at one operation.

Q.—What is "Mondism"?

A.—This is the term applied to a movement in England for co-operation between employers and workers. The movement is directed by a committee or conference composed of large employers on one hand and of representatives of the Trade Unions Congress on the other. The conference made a strong declaration in favor of trade union organizations as the medium of negotiation in deciding industrial conditions. Sir Alfred Mond was a leading figure in inaugurating the conference.

Q.—Who is O. S. Beyer, Jr.

A.—He is consulting engineer of the Railroad Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor.

Q.—What international union has just declared for public ownership and operation of all electric light, gas and water plants and the acquisition of all available water sites for hydro-electric plants?

A.—The International Association of Machinists, in convention at Atlanta, Ga.

Q.—Who nominated Samuel Gompers for the first time as president of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—David P. Boyer of Columbus, Ohio. He is a veteran printer and labor organizer, now 85 years old. The nomination was made at the inception of the American Federation of Labor, at Columbus, in December, 1886.

Q.—What do the Republican and Democratic platforms say on organized labor's demand for payment of the prevailing rate of wages on work done under government contract and for the employment of citizens of the state in which the government work is done?

A.—Both the platforms are silent on the subject.

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first make a declaration on the immigration question?

A.—In 1892, when the convention for that year said: "There can be no question but unrestricted immigration is working a great injury to the people of our country."

Q.—In what city are the police working to find jobs for the unemployed?

A.—In St. Louis, where jobless men and women are being asked to register with their district police captain, giving their address, kind of work qualified to do, and other particulars, and policemen on beats make canvasses of business houses on their routes for possible openings.

Q.—Was Casey Jones, hero of the famous railroad men's song, a real person?

A.—Yes. He was John Luther Jones and he was an engineer on the Illinois Central. He was killed in a wreck in Mississippi in 1900.

Q.—What nation first made efforts to bring about international conferences on labor matters?

A.—Switzerland, which in 1876 and 1880 sought unsuccessfully to bring about such conferences.

Q.—What is "Mitchell Day"?

A.—It is an annual holiday observed by the anthracite miners on October 29th in commemoration of the anthracite miners' victory in 1902 under the leadership of the late John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Q.—Why did organized labor go on record as opposing the fining of persons found guilty of breaking the laws?

A.—The 1902 convention of the American Federation of Labor opposed fines, explaining its stand as follows: "The present system of money fines for lawbreakers makes equality before the law a delusion, because the rich man can pay his fine without personal inconvenience, while the poor man must go to jail when he commits the same offense; therefore an amendment to the Federal Constitution should be adopted prohibiting money fines in courts to put rich and poor on equal footing."

Q.—Is the "Baltimore & Ohio plan" of co-operation between management and trade unions in use on any railroads except the B. & O.?

A.—It has been adopted on three other systems—the Canadian National Railways, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.

Q.—What do the Republican and Democratic party platforms say about immigration restriction?

A.—Republican: "The Republican party believes that in the interest of both native and foreign-born wage earners it is necessary to restrict immigration. Unrestricted immigration would result in widespread unemployment and in the breakdown of the American standard of living." Democratic: "Laws which limit immigration must be preserved in full force and effect." Both parties declare in favor of modification of present laws which separate immigrants here from close family relations.

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor endorse daylight saving?

A.—The 1917 convention instructed the executive Council to investigate the matter and the Council later approved the movement.

TAXES TELL.

Paper and pens, wherewith peace pacts are signed, Cost little, and appease the common mind; While the munition-makers tax us still For more and deadlier machines to kill.

—Robert Whitaker.

November 12, 1928.

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HOW TO KEEP UNION RECORDS.

A Primer for Trade Unions and Study Classes.

By Stuart Chase
C. P. A., Labor Bureau, Inc.With the Co-operation of Dr. A. P. R. Drucker,
Dept. of Business Administration, Colorado College.

Workers' Education Bureau Pamphlet Series.

PART I.

Foreword.

This pamphlet is addressed to the financial officers of locals who do not have to follow a prescribed form of accounts laid down by their internationals. It is hoped that it may prove helpful even when a prescribed form is in use, but the primary purpose is to assist the local treasurer or secretary who has no ruled forms and instructions to steer by. Follow in a general way the instructions given herein, but use your own ingenuity when you need to. Don't make a bible out of it. Above all, ask questions. Ask your auditor, your bank, your international organizer. Sound finances are the backbone of trade union strength and growth. The man above all others to help make them sound is yourself.

This pamphlet applies to locals only. District work, regional work, international work is not dealt with except in passing.

To keep local records, one does not need to be a trained bookkeeper. One need never have heard of "double-entry." The best asset is a certain amount of common sense; a realization that "what comes in must go out, or be on hand." A reasonable ability to add, subtract and carry forward, legible handwriting, legible figures—these must be combined with common sense. With these qualities one need not be afraid to undertake the job.

How to Keep Union Books.

Suppose you have been elected financial secretary of Local No. 99, International Floor Layers' Union. The local has just been organized. One hundred men have signed up. The international office has forwarded no regular accounting books, as it does not ask its locals to keep their books in a specified way. What it does ask is regular payment for stamps forwarded, and quarterly reports of financial affairs from all locals.

Each of the 100 men in your local has paid an initiation fee of \$25, and each has paid a month's dues or more, at \$2.50 a month. The international has forwarded 125 initiation stamps at \$5 each, and 500 dues stamps at \$1 each and wants payment for the same at once.

You have put the proper stamps in the men's books; you have taken the men's money; you have, of course, some stamps left over. You sit down to make a record of all that has happened at this first regular meeting. What shall you do? What accounting books shall you purchase? How shall you keep your records?

You have a list of names of the men you have paid; you have the money paid; you have some stamps. Pretty soon you must pay some of the money out—particularly to the international for the stamps advanced. Headquarters wants immediate payment. In the future you will have to send them money before you get stamps, but because you are a new local they have trusted you this first time. Other creditors probably want immediate payment, too.

Money has come in; money must soon go out. We must have a record of cash receipts and another record of cash payments. Furthermore the meeting has voted—very wisely—to pass all its money transactions through the bank. You have been ordered to deposit in the Federated Union Bank every cent that comes in, and make all payments possible by check. The international organizer has explained how doing this makes the bank in a sense your auditor, and how much more

difficult it is for financial affairs to go wrong if this method is followed. So you will have to get a bank book and a check book as well as the other record books.

You can work out some books for yourself and meet the emergency as hundreds of financial secretaries have met it in the past. Experience has shown, however, that three books—besides your bank book and your check book—will give you what you need. These books are:

1. A day book for cash received from the men.
2. A member's ledger to show how each man stands from month to month.
3. A treasurer's cash book to show the day book totals and other cash received, on one side, and all payments on the other side.

If all money is really deposited in the bank, and payments all made by check, the balance in the treasurer's cash book should always reconcile with the balance as shown by the bank.

You decide to follow this procedure, and to secure these three standard books. But first you add up the sums which stand opposite each man's name on your temporary record. You count the cash on the desk before you and see that it agrees with the total sum as added and then you make tracks for the Federated Union Bank, open an account in the name of Local No. 99—with one other officer beside yourself (preferably the president) to sign all checks—and deposit that money. With that off your chest, you can breathe a sigh of relief and get down to the business of buying the books and writing them up.

You go to a stationers and get two six-column cash books.

The store clerk will show you if you ask him how to put in the sheets, the alphabet tabs between the sheets, how to remove sheets, how to lock the pages together.

WOULD EVADE UNION AGREEMENT.

Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman for the cloak and suit industry, has ruled that a jobbing firm must abide by its union agreement not to purchase non-union made garments.

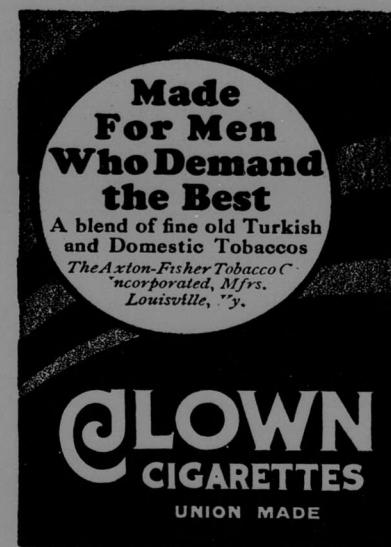
The agreement was signed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association. The purpose of the agreement is to stabilize the industry. The union complained to the impartial chairman, that the jobber had been dealing with non-union shops and the association declined to discontinue this practice.

The association did not deny the charge, but claimed that the garments were purchased outright rather than from material furnished by the jobber.

Chairman Ingersoll rejected the employers' plea. He showed that the agreement provides: "No member of the Association shall employ or continue employing a manufacturer whose name is not included in the latest corrected list of 'union shops' furnished by the union and shall not have garments produced or supplied by such manufacturer."

The chairman declared that "neither the testimony offered by the association nor any common-sense interpretation of the language in the present agreement would permit a basis for legalizing the giving of advance orders to a non-union manufacturer to make up garments out of his own goods. Such a process would involve the actual initiation by a jobber of work in a non-union shop."

"Well, George," said a country clergyman to an old man who sat by the wayside breaking stones, "that pile doesn't seem to get any less." "No, vicar," replied the old man, "them stones is like the Ten Commandments; yer can go on breakin' 'em, but yer can't get rid of 'em."—Western Christian Advocate.



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NO LIMIT TO TRADE UNION ACTIVITY.

"Few persons, except students of the labor movement, realize the ramifications and extent of trade union activities," says the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a study recently completed and just published in Bulletin No. 465.

"It is not generally known that labor organizations have gradually extended their scope, in many cases far beyond the original rather restricted field of concern for wages, hours and conditions, but the present study reveals a wide expansion of the collective power of workers," the investigators state.

"After collective bargaining is gained by the organization, the provision of 'benefits' is usually the next step. Then may be undertaken measures intended to improve the workers' economic position, such as the establishment of labor banks, credit unions from which members may obtain loans, building and loan associations, legal aid departments, construction of homes, supply of services or goods by mail order buying, co-operative stores, etc. Or unions may take social or protective measures, such as the establishment of various kinds of insurance, of definite health service, etc., or educational or recreational activities.

"Finally, as conditions in the industry become more or less stabilized and the union ceases to fight for its existence, union officials have greater leisure to consider broader problems, those of the industry and even of society in general."

SHARPEN YOUR WITS.

Why is an old bachelor always in the right?
Because he is never miss taken.

Why is the camel the meanest animal on earth?
Because he has always got his back up.

What is it that gives more milk than a cow?
A milk wagon.

What leaves are those that do not wither by the sun? Table leaves.

When is the best time to pick apples? When the farmer is not looking.

Why is a steel trap like the smallpox? Because it's catching.

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Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINES
General Secretary-Treasurer

VICTORY SONG.

By Robert Whitaker.

The mighty farce has passed again,
And they who win have won;
Let all the people shout, Amen!
For Mammon's will is done.

What though a Hoover or a Smith
Is made our nation's chief,
Since each must work through laws wherewith
The people come to grief?

Can either give the land to all?
Or either take the tools
That to our generation fall
From profiteers and stools?

While we consent to serve the few
Who have our bread in toll,
Why all this fury and ado
Which Caesar gives the dole?

Or when our sons are called to kill
Some other helot's sons,
What matter, since we pay the bill,
Who herds us to the guns?

How worse is victory than defeat
While men still fawn to men,
And under newer forms repeat
Old tyrannies again.

The people lose whoever wins,
While privilege remains,
The campaign ends where it begins,
With labor still in chains.

Let who will celebrate the end
Of this deceiving bout,
When labor can its own defend
Then may the people shout.

I join with you most cordially in rejoicing at the return of peace. I hope it will be lasting, and that mankind will at length, as they call themselves reasonable creatures, have reason enough to settle their differences without cutting throats; for, in my opinion, there never was a good war or a bad peace.—Benjamin Franklin.

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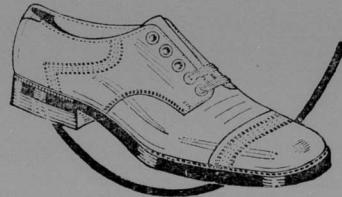
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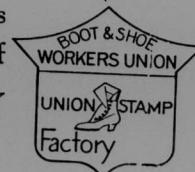
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TRADE PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, November 7, 1928.

The meeting was called at 8:10 p. m. by the secretary in the absence of the president and vice-president. Delegate N. Burton of Steam Fitters No. 509 was nominated and presided as chairman of the meeting. On roll call the following were noted absent: A. V. Williams, J. L. Berke and W. N. Mappin.

Minutes of meeting held October 17th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Waiters' Union No. 30. for J. P. Hale. Credentials accepted and the delegate being present, was seated. A. W. Edwards of Millmen No. 42 being present, his credentials were accepted and he was seated.

Reports of Officers—Secretary Desepte reported on his activities since the last meeting. Had visited Foreman & Clarke in regard to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' so-called union label. They claimed they had no clothing with that label. Reports he had found non-union made merchandise bearing a tag of a popular union brand and advises all to at all times look for and demand the bona fide union label. That the automatic picture machine was still in operation at the Building Trades Temple. That Johnson Clothing Co. had in stock a line of silk underwear, fancy silk hose and fancy shorts with the union label. Report approved.

Reports of Unions—Waiters report progress. Delegate Hale who had just been seated spoke on the good work that the League is doing and can do, but attributed any lack of progress to the neglect and indifference of the individual member of organized labor to his or her duty. Tailors report that things are fair in the higher grade tailoring shops. Gave an interesting talk on the general conditions he is meeting with the employers and employees in opposition to organization. Typographical Union No. 21 called attention to the action of their union in their decision to advertise, "boost" their friends instead of giving publicity, "knocking" their enemies. Bookbinders report work is varying. Garment Cutters report work is slow in some factories. Sign Painters report business was good during the election campaign. Garment Workers report they are busy in the shirt line. That beautiful ones are being made at present for the holidays. Overall work is slow. Molders report business is fair and the unfair shops have a hard time getting competent workers. Will hold their ball in the Labor Temple on November 24th with turkeys as door prizes. Window Cleaners state their organizing campaign is bringing results. Demand to see their button. Stereotypers report things fair. Elevator Constructors the same. Millmen report things very slack. Will try out the five-day week. Pile Drivers report work slack at present, but will pick up. Carpenter work is a little better than it was. Grocery Clerks again ask you to stay out of the chain stores. Office Employees report they are getting employees of the Spring Valley Water Co. to join. Ladies Auxiliary say their members are working hard for the union label, card and button. Had a good time at their Bunco Party. Find merchants have a larger variety of union labeled goods.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to write to the Glove Workers' International Union for information relative to getting their label in a factory making canvass gloves. Carried. Moved and seconded that the League show an educational and instructive moving picture the second meeting of the month. Carried.

Receipts—\$118.68. **Bills Paid**—\$143.40.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, November 21st. At this

meeting a reel of pictures will be shown. Everybody is invited.

"Not one cent of union earned money for the unfair employer."

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEpte, Secretary.

A STEP FORWARD.

(An Editorial in the Labor Herald,
Wilmington, Del.)

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry has issued a booklet bearing on its cover the inspiring words: "The firms listed herein do not bar men from employment on account of age." This is a step forward in industrial relations that breaks a rift in the clouds. It inspires confidence in the firms enumerated and we believe that such a humane and progressive step can not fail to bring an added measure of material prosperity to the firms subscribing to this honorable creed. It is the most refreshing piece of literature in this propagandized season that has come to our attention.

A message on the title page from Charles A. Waters, Secretary of Labor and Industry, reads: "I deeply appreciate the attitude of the employers herein listed who have placed themselves upon record with the Bureau of Employment of the Department of Labor and Industry to the effect that they will not bar men from employment on account of age, but will employ men solely upon the basis of fitness to perform the duties for which their services might be required."

It is explained that the firms enumerated will hire men mentally and physically capable regardless of age, and the firms have assured the department that they will not bar any person from their employ solely because of having reached any particular age. It is pointed out the Bureau of Employment will issue certificates to the firms in appreciation of their attitude and response to the department's appeal to lift the age barrier, and it is felt the plan will aid in the solving of a very serious economic problem confronting industry today, for to continually keep barred from earning a livelihood men who are mentally and physically sound is an economic waste that will some day have to be paid for. The list of firms is representative and includes banks, manufacturing plants, mines, etc. The first list, which will be added to from time to time as additional firms lifting the age limit are added, comprises approximately 1500 concerns.

I am not discouraged. Things will right themselves. The pendulum swings one way and then another. But the steady pull of gravitation is toward the center of the earth. Any structure must be plumb if it is to endure, or the building will fall. So it is with nations. Wrong may seem to be defeated. But the gravitation is toward the Throne

of God. Any political institution which is to endure must be plumb with that line of justice.—From the last speech of John P. Altgeld.

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NEW BEAUTY

MODERN decorators have used color with a lavish hand . . . but nowhere more effectively than in the new floors.

It has been several years since linoleums came out of the kitchen into living rooms . . . dining rooms . . . sun parlors . . . but it has remained for the new Sealex linoleums to produce a surface in which the tiles are actually raised.

Old Colonial effects are reproduced . . . picturesque, mellow-hued tile designs appear.

Take time to see these for yourself and you will find it well repaid!

The Floor for Homes—the Third

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

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JUNE 30th, 1928

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PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1928

James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, continues to dodge the labor injunction evil. In 25 years, he says, the Federal Courts issued, on an average, but three of these injunctions a year, and this should not cause alarm. Let us accept Mr. Emery's claim that of 968 federal injunctions during the last 25 years, but 71 applied to labor. He ignores what these 71 orders have accomplished. They have annulled government by law in labor disputes, established government by one man, denied free press, speech and assemblage, and made it possible for judges to dictate when and how strikers may picket; they have prohibited a bonding company from aiding miners to appeal eviction cases; they have ordered unionists to not cease work. It does not take many injunctions to sweep aside every right that is guaranteed workers. One tyranny is as hateful as one thousand. Workers will discuss the labor injunction from the standpoint of principle. They are not interested in the adding machine of Mr. Emery.

Organized labor's stand for adequate city playgrounds and recreation areas for children is strengthened by facts made public in *The American City*, published in New York. The magazine reports that a decrease of 20 per cent in 25 years in the number of juvenile delinquents in Milwaukee, Wis., although the population doubled during that time, has accompanied the spread of supervised playgrounds which the city started at the beginning of the period. In Dayton, Ohio, the sections of the city with adequate playground facilities show 30 per cent less delinquency than the districts which lack them. And a distinct decrease in court cases involving delinquent children has been reported as following the establishment of proper play facilities by 223 of 351 playground directors and superintendents of schools who replied to a questionnaire addressed to them by the magazine. The officials who did not report decreases were mostly from small towns where the delinquency problem is less acute. An interesting development is increased use of playgrounds after nightfall as a means of luring children from the moral and physical hazards of the city streets at night.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

A United States Congress which will be immediately new, from the standpoint of the influence of election returns, will soon assemble. We shall have a lame duck session before a truly new Congress convenes. The Congress that then convenes will be new from the standpoint of term beginnings, though the faces will mostly be faces that have been there before. But we call it a new Congress.

This new Congress, including the session in which the lame ducks—those bitten creatures of political upsets who come back for a last lingering look—will sit, will be confronted at the very outset with one dominating issue that is not new. They will have before them the injunction bill.

The injunction bill seeks to restore an essential liberty filched away by the courts of the land. It seeks to put trade unionists on the same basis as other persons before the courts.

Unless the new Congress meets that issue fairly and puts the so-called labor injunction out of business the new Congress will not justify the faith of the people and it cannot be trusted to do the honest, decent thing in other directions.

The new Congress will have other issues to face. Among these will be the duty to shape a policy toward the other nations of this continent that will reflect the feelings of the American people as to those countries.

An election has just been held in Nicaragua. That election has been a striking repudiation of the Coolidge intervention and of the Coolidge support of the puppet Diaz. The new Congress ought to find a way to say something about that.

The new Congress will be confronted with a Cuban problem, centering around a dictator who has found it possible to boss the island as thoroughly as Mussolini has bossed Italy, and with as fatal results to some of those who have protested against the tyranny. The new Congress ought to find a way to say something about that.

It is to be hoped that in such matters as Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals the new Congress will go along with what is now clearly the majority sentiment. With Presidential example in favor of those two developments, the new Congress should find it very difficult to play bone-head any longer.

The opponents of public ownership are forever citing examples of failure in publicly-owned enterprises. But how about the private failures? There are millions of them. The Canadian National Railways offers a good example of an incident that the opponents of public ownership do not like to refer to. Two bankrupt private enterprises, rendering such poor service that a current joke said if one wanted to get to any place "in the worst way" he should take the Canadian National Railways, have been made into one of the finest railways in the world after becoming publicly operated.

Moreover, with Presidential example in the matter of recognizing the soundness and the patriotism of collective bargaining, which can only be achieved through trade unions, the new Congress ought to shed all the ancient myths which have been trotted out to hamper its development. The new Congress ought to be frank about recognizing the place of trade unionism in the social and economic structure. The old lies ought to be forever silenced.

And as to the Soviets, something is to be said. Mr. Borah may feel that he has earned the right to spout as he pleases about the Soviets, but Congress, in the main, ought to know that the American people stand for democracy, and not for Soviet despotism and that they do not care to even talk about recognition of the Soviets, as matters stand.

These are just some of the lines of thought around which the new Congress will, or should, revolve. In another year we will know a lot more about the new Congress than we know at this time. But one thing we do know, now as well as we can know it a year from now: The American people are thinking in terms of human progress and human freedom, and any Congress, Legislature, President or Governor that thinks or acts in terms of reaction will not be truly representative.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Looking back at the election it will do no harm to recall that the Communist party had electors on 34 state tickets. Only in a handful of States did the reds fail to qualify for a place. Those who think Communist propaganda in the United States is a myth might study this phase of revolutionary work. They might also inform themselves as to the activities of the Communists in forming dual unions. This work has proceeded altogether too far. Communist propaganda is not a myth. Neither is it a joke. It is a fact and it needs serious attention. Those who try to ward off discussion by laughing at the whole matter are doing the Communists a good service. The best informed persons and those who are in position to know what is going on are not laughing about the matter. Neither are they calling it a myth. They are planning how best to meet rebellion and overcome plotting.

A scientist reports perfection of a process for making steel at low temperature. This is of tremendous importance. Among other things, it will make possible the use of a whole line of new and cheap fuels—fuels which cannot now be used because they do not produce enough heat for the high temperatures. We can look forward with absolute certainty to new inventions in many basic lines. They are sure to come, not because men are thinking, but because men have been thinking; because work already done and thought already given must bring its results. Among other lines in which important inventions will come, it is possible to specify airplane and automobile motors.

Trade associations have, during the last three or four years, gone far down the road to something like establishment of self-government, so far as commercial and manufacturing processes have gone. Outlaws within the ranks have been dealt with. Processes and practices have been subjected to rules made by those ruled. What is it that stands in the way of extending this practice of democracy to the workshop? That is where it must go eventually and that is where it does go wherever trade unionism enters. Why is it so hard to make employers see the advantages of democracy—which is merely self-government—in the workshop, when they see it so clearly in the management end of the business and in everything that has to do with materials, processes and selling practices? That is an enigma. It shows how difficult it is to get the human brain to be thoroughly logical. But the full degree of self-government must come and it will come.

The chain store is a matter of great concern. Its appeal is in its lowered prices. The customer pays cash, totes home his own load, and saves money. But the men who do the work in the chain stores are chronically underpaid. What fairness is there in finding a way by which the customer may save money at the expense of the clerk who waits on him? The non-delivery feature is generally evaded by the employment of boys to make deliveries. The stores pay the boys nothing, but the customer is expected to pay a tip, usually a dime. It is very difficult to pay Peter, it seems, without robbing Paul.

WILL CUT LABOR COST.

Low-wage clerks employed by the United Cigar Stores Company, and who "don't believe in unions," are to be replaced by automatic machinery.

The machines will sell small merchandise, including cigars and cigarettes, in the company's 3200 stores throughout the country.

WIT AT RANDOM

Indignant Parent (6 a. m.)—Young man, what do you mean by bringing my daughter in at this hour?

Flaming Youth—Well, I gotta be at work by 7.—Ranger.

Daughter—He says he thinks I'm the nicest girl in town. Shall I ask him to call?

Mother—No, dear, let him keep on thinking so.—Belle Hop.

Prof.—In which of his battles was Alexander the Great killed?

Frosh—I think it was his last.—Lyre.

Janet—Jack says he can read you like a book.

Olive—Yes, and darn him, he wants to use the Braille system.—Life.

He—I'm going to buy myself a harem.

It—What do you mean? You can't buy a harem, can you?

He—Sure. I saw a sign at a gas station that said: "Six gals for a dollar."—California Wampus.

Old Sam, the optimist, was sitting on the roof of his house during a severe flood, watching the water flow past. A neighbor, who had a boat, rowed across to him.

"All your fowls washed away this morning, Sam?"

"Yes," answered Sam, pleasantly; "but the ducks can swim."

"Apple trees, too?"

"Yes; but the crop wasn't worth anything."

"I see the river's reached your windows."

"That's all right. They wanted washin'."

The unjustifiable high rates of many hotels are proverbial.

A sailor who had been stopping at a fashionable hotel and who was paying his bill, looked up at the girl cashier and asked what it was she had around her neck.

"That's a ribbon, of course," she said. "Why?"

"Well," he replied, "everything else is so high around here that I thought perhaps it was your garter."

Visitor (speaking of little boy)—He has his mother's eyes.

Mother—And his father's mouth.

Child—And his brother's trousers.

(Copy of a letter received by a life insurance man from a new client.)

Dear Sir: Sorry I will not except the policy which I told you before I did not tell you to give such a policy and I dont want any policy at the present time, I didn't tell you to pay any money to the Company and I havent got nothing to do with them so please do not annoy me any more with policies I can't do nothing for you now I am telling for the last time I dont want no policy and I havent got nothing to do with the Company I didnt ask you for no policy so please do not annoy.

Sincerely yours,

MR. HOROWITZ.

P. S.—I didn't tell you to write me a \$3000 dollar policy so now I dont want any other policies and you didnt ask me you should pay for the policy and you didnt ask me if I will except the policy so now it is your hard luck, I never heard of any man he should pay for a policy before the client wants to except it so you cant tell me any different so do what ever you want I do not want the policy.—Schnectady Union Star.

REVOLT.

By E. Guy Talbott.

The God-of-Things as They-Are has reigned too long;

The hour has come for him to abdicate,
Or be dethroned. Time flies; we cannot wait
And listen to a lingering god's swan-song.

We worship today no hoary-bearded god,
With hands forever clutching at the past.
For us he lives no more; our die is cast;
We bury him beneath forgotten sod.

The God-of-Things-as-They-Ought-to-Be is ours.

He calls to us; we follow in his train.

The world shall be remade. With dauntless pow-
ers,

We will achieve a paradise again.

Let doddering gray-beards worship whom they
will;

Our god is calling; his mission we must fill.

Magistrate—It seems strange to me that you could keep on robbing that enormous corporation for so long without being caught.

The Prisoner (brightly)—Well, the corporation was pretty busy itself.

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Mission and 22nd Office, 2625 Mission Street.
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Hayes Valley Office, 498 Hayes Street.
North Beach Office, 1500 Stockton Street.
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for the small bungalow, flat or apart-
ment. The quality of Jacquard and the
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money can buy for a moderate price.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

The November meeting of No. 21 will be held on Sunday, and every member is urged to attend.

Anson C. Barker, a member of the Typographical Union for over 38 years, passed away in Oakland on Monday of this week. Mr. Barker had been ill for several years, and was formerly employed on the Examiner. Funeral services were held in Oakland on Thursday, the body being cremated.

During the past six months while industriously shouting for Herbert Hoover, Al Smith or Norman Thomas, to "save the country," just how close down to earth and your own direct interests did you get? How much of your wages, earned under union conditions, were going toward saving your union by spending them in the interest of the union label, card and button? "Not One Cent of Union Earned Money for the Unfair Employer" is the slogan of the local Trade Union Promotional League, in which No. 21 is represented, and our delegates are directing attention to its various phases and to the fact that while the Typographical Union will use all its machinery to see that you collect the scale down to the last nickel from your employer, the obligation thereafter is upon you—and it is a strong one—to spend your union earned money in the interest of union labor. How many lines can you set on the union label clock? Your daily lunch money, the smoking "holdout," and the household food and clothing budget—do they go to union labor's friends or its enemies? In your own interest think it over—and act!

An Associated Press dispatch carries the information that James McCoy, a member of New York Typographical Union, was on November 10th selected by the board of trustees to be superintendent of the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs. Mr. McCoy succeeds John C. Daley, for 15 years superintendent.

Word from George H. Knell informs Typographical Topics that the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home is now organized as follows: Charles P. Howard, president; Walter E. Ames, vice-president; and Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer. The trustees are: Charles P. Howard, George P. Nichols, Frank H. Cook, Walter E. Ames, Woodruff Randolph, William R. Lucas, George H. Knell, and the agent, Ira G. Gwinnup. He writes that the pavilion is to be discontinued and all patients cared for in the hospital.

Jim Fleming Located!

William J. Carson this week returned from New York and reports that Jim Fleming has recovered from a recent illness and is again following his chosen occupation. No word has been had from Mr. Fleming for some months, and his many acquaintances in California will be interested in knowing that he is again active.

Advices from the East state that Leslie (Shorty) Dennison is now in a United States veterans' hospital at Rutland, Mass.

Harold Hancock is a patient at the San Francisco Hospital, having suffered a stroke of paralysis on October 25th.

A. F. Heuer of the Franklin Linotyping Company, acknowledged handball champion, desires further athletic conquests and has issued an open challenge to all exponents of the ancient and honorable game of "barnyard golf." Mr. Heuer re-

cently completed a model horseshoe court on the roof of his home, and the challenge is to all considering themselves as experts at this game, and is particularly directed toward R. H. Halle.

Harry Gravitt, M. A. Hamilton and F. E. Holdery of Fresno recently attended a meeting of Bakersfield Typographical Union and told that organization of the benefits to be derived through membership in the California Conference of Typographical Unions. Result: The application of Bakersfield Union for membership in the Conference has been received.

J. F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, attended a meeting of the State Pension Commission in San Francisco this week. Mr. Dalton leaves on Friday for the convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans, being a delegate from the California State Federation of Labor.

The chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association has assured the chairman of the scale committee there will be a meeting of committees representing the publishers and the union either this week or next.

The Typographical Topics is in receipt of No. 1, Volume 1, Typo Topics, official publication of the conservative party of the International Typographical Union. Typographically it is a vast improvement over its predecessor, The Blade.

Following receipt by chairmen of a copy of the accumulative overtime law and sheets for posting overtime many inquiries were received at headquarters. It is apparent that some of our members welcome opportunity to work overtime and seek to justify the practice with the claim that no one is competent to do their work. The attitude of some clearly indicates that they believe the law should apply to everyone but themselves. It is indeed selfish and violative of the spirit of unionism that one should seek to work in excess of the established number of hours, and if compelled to do so, it becomes exceedingly selfish when they seek to avoid giving out accumulated overtime to members of the union, who, being without regular situations, work part time. Some good has already been accomplished by bringing the overtime law to the attention of the membership. Much more can be done with the co-operation of chairmen and individual members.

The following resolution was drafted by a committee appointed by Vice-President Derry at the September meeting and a copy forwarded to Mr. Callahan. The committee was composed of Messrs. Derry, Hollis and Baker. The resolution is self-explanatory:

"Whereas, It has come to the attention of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 that Mr. J. A. Callahan has severed his connection as manager of the San Francisco Examiner Publishing Company and has assumed a similar position with the Post-Intelligencer in Seattle; and

"Whereas, During Mr. Callahan's connection with the San Francisco Examiner Publishing Company it became his duty to establish relationship with San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21; and,

"Whereas, During that relationship Mr. Callahan at all times demonstrated broadmindedness and a sense of business fairness that was helpful in maintaining harmonious relations between the publishers and the union; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 regrets Mr. Callahan's departure from this city and wishes him the same full measure of success in his new field of endeavor that he enjoyed in this city; and, therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded Mr. Callahan, to Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, and that the same be published in the International Typographical Union Journal."

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

Sometimes we stop counting our birthdays; other times, especially when friend wife presents

you with a remembrance of some kind, naturally you count them. Willis Hall celebrated his sixty-(let's see, he was born in 1864, '74 is ten years, '84 is 20, go ahead you count 'em) birthday last week and as a gift for the occasion Mrs. Hall gave him an ebony walking cane. The only trouble, confides Mr. Hall, is that he doesn't know how to wear a cane. Mr. Pastor, will you kindly instruct the gentleman in the correct way a cane should be worn.

Our old friend Johnny Neely pulled a fast one on election night. Johnny drove his product of the Studebaker Corporation's factory to work and parked it in a nearby garage. With the election activity and the bad prospect of working overtime, Johnny plumb forgot all about the automobile he had parked. Finally came the dawn, but Johnny was home and in bed. He had left the office, boarded a street car but his automobile was still parked in the garage. We wonder if Mrs. Neely kidded him as we did.

Harry Miner had the following experience: Harry was strolling along one of the city streets when he was approached by a moocher with the usual "gotta dime, Mister?" Harry replied that he had no money, whereon his new-found friend continued walking along side and repeated the plea for alms. Harry told him to beat it. The panhandler replied, "Give me a dime or I will stick you up some day." He got no dime but Harry has the pleasant prospects ahead of him of meeting his friend again.

"I want a \$15 hat," exclaimed Sammy Stanfield when Hoover had piled up enough electoral votes to win the Presidency of these United States. The

M. Friedman & Co.

259-273 POST ST. NEAR STOCKTON.

A Friendly Store for Furniture, Rugs, Stoves and Household Goods.

Your Credit is Very Good With Us. You Make Your Own Terms.

We welcome you whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.



**This Sign
your Guide**

To the dealer who gives real service in a complete assortment of work and outing clothing for men and boys.

ELOESSER-HEYNEMANN CO.
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland
1928

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone Mission 141 29th and Dolores Streets
MEMBER OF
and
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

exclamation was directed at Lyle Slocum, who thought the gentleman with the brown derby the better bet. "Say," shot Slocum back at Stanfield, "you never wore a \$15 hat in your life." After much debating a compromise was made, Stanfield collecting a \$5 kelly.

The following notation was pinned to a piece of copy which was returned to the ad machine by an ad man who desired several lines that were overlooked: "Blue marks denote type 2 B set." Well, anyway, that is better than some things we hear concerning ad operators and the way they set type.

Frank Hutchinson is back at work after an attack of "flu" that confined him to his home for several days.

WHERE MERGERS HURT.

Capitalists responsible for mergers should pause to consider whether they are not needlessly fostering bitterness which may one day take vengeance upon them. Too often the consolidating of two or more enterprises has afforded excuse for dropping employees of long service. Such employees, of forty, or more, usually encounter heartbreaking difficulty in finding new jobs.

Naturally, they become extremely hostile to capitalists and denounce the whole existing industrial order.

Now, it may make for immediate efficiency to drop older workers. But is it fair, is it humane, is it long-sighted?

The reason invariably given when two concerns are brought together is that important economies will be effected. Therefore, surely the combined enterprise should be quite as able as the individual enterprises were to retain long-service employees on the pay roll.

Is there any justification for a larger company being less considerate of its workers than a smaller company?

If industry, in its blind pursuit of "efficiency" continues to throw workers in their forties on the scrap heap, either industry or the State must take cognizance of the results of such action and face the responsibility created by such action.

It will be in the interest of capital, it will be in the interest of workers, it will be in the interest of the commonwealth, to have all need for desperate remedies averted. Most individual employers feel that certain responsibilities toward their workers devolve upon them. Should large consolidations, with their greater resources, feel justified in acting less considerately? Should meanness be condemned in the one case and condoned in the other? Modern corporation executives are fond of proclaiming vehemently that they are not soulless. But do they claim the right, whenever it suits them, to act exactly as old-time soulless corporations were condemned for acting?

If the God of Efficiency demands such heartless sacrifices, then let the nation struggle along with less efficiency and more heart.—B. C. Forbes, in Forbes Magazine.

If I were a factory employee, a workingman on the railroads, or a wage earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy, I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest, I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union, and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union.—Theodore Roosevelt.

A young man who was taking treatments from a doctor, always paid the doctor's fees by checks. Soon the checks began to come back unpaid. This puzzled the doctor very much for he knew the young man was well able to meet them. The next time the young man called at his office, the doctor told him about them coming back.

The young man just laughed and said, "So are my ailments."—Forbes Magazine.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 9, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 59, R. R. Corrie, Charles Plaine. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From St. Charles Church, with reference to their festival which will be held November 27th, Civic Auditorium. From San Francisco Convention League, with reference to submitting the name of San Francisco for the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the new organization of Theatrical Managers and Agents.

Referred to Committee on Education—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the increasing number of so-called co-operative schools.

Request Complied With—From the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, appealing for funds to carry on the work of providing homes for orphans and abandoned babies of California. Council made a donation of \$10.00. From the American Federation of Labor, advising all unions to withhold support from the Brookwood College.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From the Moving Picture Operators' Union, granting permission to Bros. Desepte and Burton to operate portable moving picture machine and stereopticon for the purpose of educating the membership of organized labor as to the benefits derived by their demand for the union label, card and button.

Report of Unions—Molders No. 164—Will hold a ball Saturday evening, November 17th; free turkeys. Waiters—All Compton Places are now fair. Street Carmen—Are very well pleased over the defeat of charter amendment No. 24; thank the Council and affiliated unions for assistance rendered. Delegate Mull thanked the Council for assistance. Delegate Turner thanked the Council in behalf of Judge Jacks.

Report of Organizing Committee—The application for affiliation from the Ladies Garment Workers' Union No. 8, was laid over for one week. Recommended that the Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 59 be accepted and delegates seated. Report of committee concurred in.

Receipts—\$699.40. **Expenses**—\$224.90.

Council adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK.

Jewish printers in New York City, affiliated with the International Typographical Union, secured a five-day week, following a one-day strike. In addition to the 40-hour week, the present \$60, a-week rate is raised \$5 a week, \$2 a week for the first year of the four-year agreement and \$1 for each of the other four years. The contract also provides for three paid holidays. More than 250 workers are benefitted.

HOLIDAY CHEER.

The Christmas Clearing Bureau of San Francisco, organized by the Community Chest five years ago, this week sent invitations to churches, clubs, fraternal and commercial organizations to co-operate with it in order to distribute holiday cheer more effectively.

The Bureau, established at 20 Second Street, is prepared to furnish lists of families vouched for by social agencies; is ready to check other lists that duplications may be avoided and to see that care is provided for equally needy families.

The Christmas Clearing Bureau is prepared to supply information as to general activities of organizations that will be helpful to other groups in the formation of holiday plans. Telephone Douglas 9160.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Chas. Corrie & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Embassy Theatre

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Quality First

UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

JULIUS S. GODEAU, INC.

Independent of the Trust
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 Van Ness Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Private Exchange Market 711

OAKLAND Funeral Service That Saves and Serves STOCKTON

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frank Crowe of the watchmen, Charles Anderberg of the electrical workers, Edwin Grant of the printing pressmen, Robert Bourke of the stereotypers and electrotypers, Robert Thomson of the painters.

Last Friday night the Labor Council made its usual annual contribution to the fund being raised by the Native Sons and Native Daughters to carry on work in connection with the providing of homes for orphans and abandoned children. The Council voted a donation of \$10 for the purpose.

On Saturday evening, November 24th, the Molders' Union will hold its fifty-eighth annual benefit ball in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple. At this annual affair free turkeys for the Thanksgiving feast are distributed by the union. Admission to the affair will be 50 cents. Ladies free. A good program has been provided by the arrangements committee.

Last Monday night the Federal Employees' Union held its fifteenth annual election of officers in Native Sons' Hall on Mason street. Alfred Berryessa presented his twelfth annual report to the gathering and it showed the organization to be in good financial condition.

Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union No. 59 was granted affiliation with the Labor Council last Friday night and Delegates R. R. Corrie and Charles Plaine were ordered seated from that organization. The organizing committee reported that it had laid over for one week the application for affiliation of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union so that it might gather further information on the subject.

The regular monthly meetings of Typographical, Mailers' and Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Unions will be held next Sunday in the Labor Temple and matters of importance are to come before each of these meetings. It is, therefore, hoped that the attendance will be larger than is usual in these stay-at-home days in the trade union movement.

It is understood that the Bakers' Union and employers have arrived at a satisfactory adjustment of the differences which have been the subject of negotiations for some time past. Arbitration proceedings had been under way for several hearings, when, it is said, an agreement was reached by the two parties and the hearings were closed with the best of good feeling by all concerned. It was a happy solution of a vexing problem.

Industrial wage earners have gained more pay increases than white-collar clerks since the war, the National Industrial Conference Board says in a statement sent out. With wages as they existed in 1914 as a 100 per cent index, the weekly earnings of industrial workers last year showed an increase of 117 per cent, while those of clerks averaged but 74 per cent increase. The report adds: "The cost of living during 1927 averaged approximately 64 per cent above the 1914 level, a smaller increase than that of either wages or clerical salaries."

RECALLS OLD TIMES.

David P. Boyer, 85-year-old member of the Typographical Union, and veteran of organized labor, told of "the days of long ago" in an address at the opening session of the Ohio Federation of Labor convention in Columbus.

Mr. Boyer represented the International Typographical Union in 1886 when the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, organized in Pittsburgh in 1881, changed its name to the American Federation of Labor in the Ohio city.

At that convention Mr. Boyer nominated Sam-

uel Gompers for president. He was unanimously elected. Mr. Boyer was nominated for secretary, but withdrew in favor of Peter J. McGuire, "the Father of Labor Day."

The veteran printer issued the call for the meeting in Columbus which organized the Ohio Federation of Labor in 1884. He was treasurer of that body for five years and was the first chief organizer of the International Typographical Union. He was a member of the Ohio legislature and was active in the passage of many social laws.

Mr. Boyer maintains his long connections with organized labor and is preparing with other Columbus trade unionists to greet the American Federation of Labor convention in Columbus in 1931, which they hope will be held there to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that organization. Old Druid Hall, at 182 South Fourth Street, the birthplace of the American Federation of Labor, still remains an object of interest to visiting trade unionists.

KIDDIES NOT PROPERLY FED.

Pellagra among South Carolina mill towns is more general "than the experience of physicians of the locality would seem to indicate," says the United States Public Health Service in an abstract of an official report on this disease.

The report states that fluctuations of the disease are bound up with fluctuations in economic conditions. The medical men repeatedly point to the relation of pellagra to the economic status of those afflicted.

It is stated that this disease is from two to six times greater than physicians in these localities report.

Poor food is the direct cause of pellagra, and the boundaries of the disease are clearly marked. Children between the ages of from 2 to 15 years are especial victims.

The report is a vindication of organized labor's position on the effect of low wages, which is the rule in these southern mill towns.

WORLD'S GREATEST FORTRESS.

Mackenzie King, premier of Canada, told the assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva about the unfortified three-thousand-mile boundary between the United States and Canada, and in simple but eloquent and forceful phrases held it up as an example to Europe and the world. For three thousand miles, over lakes and plains and mountains, this boundary runs, an invisible line not marked by even a single fortress and without a single gun aimed across it from either side. If Canada wanted to invade the United States, or if the United States wanted to invade Canada, there is nothing to stop them—nothing, that is, except something that is mightier than great guns, stronger than forts, and more powerful than armies and navies. That something is good will. The barrier to invasion across that boundary, a barrier more effective than anything man can make of steel and stone, is the fact that neither nation wants to invade the other, that neither nation wishes the other anything but good, and that both nations realize that the prosperity and welfare of either is the welfare and prosperity of the other. The spiritual is always mightier than the material. Europe may fortify its boundaries until they are towering masses of bristling walls, but it can never achieve a protection so complete and a defense so sure as the fabric of good will that has been built up across the boundary between Canada and the United States.

NEW LICENSE PLATE ISSUANCE.

Along with Christmas shopping this year, two million California motorists may make a present of new 1929 automobile license plates to their car. The distribution of new numeral plates starts December 15th and while car owners have until the end of January to attend to re-registration the California State Automobile Association advises motorists to "shop early and avoid the rush."

The 1929 numeral plates are larger and of heavier metal and consist of a black background with orange figures. The numbering system is changed by the interjection of letters to keep the numbers within six figures or less, somewhat similar to the New York license plate.

This is the second year that the State Division of Motor Vehicles has arranged for a two weeks longer re-registration period by starting earlier in order to accomplish the tremendous task of verifying records and issuing plates for close to two million motor vehicles in a comparatively short period.

Union Labor Life Ins. Co.
Washington, D. C.

E. R. SABLATSCHAN
AGENT

Douglas 6606 332 Pine St., San Francisco

EDUCATOR
SHOES
FOR
MEN
(and Children)

can be purchased
only at this store

WE ARE
SOLE AGENTS

THE "UNION" STORE

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.

FOUNDED 1881
825 MARKET STREET

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN